MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1890.

London Offices of THE BUR All communications should be addressed to FRANK M. WHITE, 430 Strand, London, W. C. Subscription by Mail-Post-paid.

Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

Not a Doubtful State.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Utica Daily Press, in disposing of the fantastic notion that New York has not still the preeminent part in deciding Presidential elections, suppresses its reflection and perpetrates the following error of political under-

"New York to always an uncertain State. Others can be protty accurately counted beforehand, but what New York will do one never be accurated with occ-

On the contrary, within reasonable limita-tions the vote of New York may be pre-dicted as surely as the vote of Georgia. During the last eighteen years the Repub-

Democrats have always done it for them. There has been no time since Mr. TILDEN structed and rejuvenated the politics of the Empire State when New York was not seedy and burning to vote for a Democrat. We meen a Democrat in sympathy, understanding, and reputation, who would stand or fall as a Democrat, and whose success or failure meant the corresponding fortune of his party.

For such a candidate New York is Demecratic every time.

Mr. Evarts and Mr. Hoar in 1875. There was one glorious hour in the career of the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and he

will thank us for recalling it to the memory

of the great public. The place was the Cooper Union and the time was the night of Jan. 11, 1875. The main issue in politics then, as now, was Federal interference in the affairs of local government. The authors of the Force bill of 1875 were already at work upon the text of that infamous measure. Federal bayonets had already been turned against the breasts of citizens of the United States in the State of Louisiana. Behind the Federal bayonets was the shadow of the man on horseback; and behind him, again,

loomed the Empire.

Indignant at the outrages already committed, and apprehensive about the perils involved in the policy of Federal interference, the people of New York thronged to the Cooper Union that evening to listen to the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS's eloquent denunciation of bayonet rule. The meeting was held in response to a call by some of the most eminent and patriotic of New York's citizens, and Mr. Evants was the principal orator of the occasion. As he stepped to the front of the platform, a Republican about to protest against Republican usurpation, the hall rang with cheers for several minutes before Mr. Evants could proceed with his remarks. We regret that we have not at hand a full and exact report of the great and patriotic speech which he delivered. How bold, how patriotic, how convincing it was, is shown by the synopsis published in THE SUN of the next morning,

from which we now quote: 'You are assembled here, said Mr. Evants, 'to teach every political party that there are limits to their com-petitions which ne political party can go beyond. You are here to teach political parties that when, without any demonstrations of violence or any attempt at insurrection, the people of a sovereign State undertake to manage their own Government, no seldler can inter-fere. [Applausa] The people arese against the robel-lion to preserve the integrity of their territory and to Constitution. Every officer of the United States takes a polema oath to sustain the Constitution.

Mr. Evants added that under the Constitution the Federal Government could not interfere with the Government of a State except to suppress violence or insurred tion, and that that intervention must be requested by

the Legislature cannot be convened.

"The speaker thought that the injury done to Louisians was done to all the States. When the rights of one State were violated we were not sure of the preserva-tion of the rights of any State. If the President had the fore in Louisiana, he might at a future tim sign the right to interfere with the counting of the votes cost for a President, and declars a man stated who did not receive a majority of the votes. He did not believe, however, that such an interference-would ever be attempted for the common sense of our people which made our Gevernment so strong, would step in and say that a Frestdent who took his seat in such a manner should have nothing but carses and imprisonment. When political parties divided on the question of ation by a President, then Govern mont was at an and."

It does not detract from the honor due to Mr. Evants for that glorious hour in the Cooper Union to remember that just twentyfour months later he was figuring as the principal legal defender and sophistical apologist of just such a crime against the rights of this same State of Louisians as he had ounced in the Cooper Union speech of 1875. It is pleasanter to remember him as der of Constitutional principles and the patriotic protestant against his own party's usurpations, than to dwell upon the long years of degradation and partisan prostitution which began with his appearance as the counsel for Fraud in 1877, and which now find him meekly following in the wake of Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR of Massachusetts, pleading for the enactment of a

Force bill, with all that it implies. There is another curious aide to the epide we are recalling. It is fair to say that Mr. Evants's speech in the Cooper Union against Federal interference and bayonet rule contributed as much as any other one thing to defeat the Force bill of 1875. It caused soberer and more conservative Reicans to pause and think before sustaining to the extreme of usurpation the es policy of the GRANT Stalwarts. It belped to create throughout the country a sentiment which made the enactment of the COBURN Force bill of 1875 impossible, a publie sentiment very similar to that which now blocks the path of Mr. Hoan and Mr. EVARTS, with their Force bill of 1890.

The Force bill of 1875, against which SAMUEL J. RANDALL led the memorable fight, was opposed in the House by several Republicans, who were no doubt encouraged to take an independent and patriotic stand by Mr. EVARTS'S Cooper Union speech. Among these was Judge POLAND of Vermont. He set forth with great clearness the obvious Constitutional and moral objections to the proposed scheme of Federal interference in matters exalusively under the control of the States; and after he had finished his speech, as is shown by the Record for February 27, 1875, the Hon. GROEGE FRISBIE HOAR, then a member of the House of Representatives,

arose and said ditto to Judge POLAND: "Mr. O. F. Hoaz-I desire to say that I comour substantially with everything that has been said by the gentleman from Vermont and the clearness and ability of his statement relieve me from making any

speech of my own upon this question." That same day the Force bill passed the

publicans by a majority of 110. Among the Republicans who voted against this former Force bill were JAMES A. GARFIELD, EUGERE HALR. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, WILLIAM WALTER PRELPS, and

GEORGE PRIBBLE HOAR. The bill subsequently failed in the Senate Thus history repeats itself, but in the atti-tude of individuals time works some wonderful changes.

The Golden Age.

FREDERICK BORNM, the young German Socialist who killed himself at Tompkins Market on Thursday, was tired of life because he was tired of the present social system, and had no hope of living to see the end of it. He believed, as he recorded in the letter of explanation found on his body, that "there will be a great change within 100 years," but he could not agree "with BELLAMY, that it will come off without

bitter fight." The conclusion of young Borns that the total reorganization of the social system is still far off, is undoubtedly sound. But changes in it have been going on all the while, and they are occurring especially in our own immediate day, which is accordingly a wonderfully interesting time to live in. It is so interesting, so stimulating to every faculty, that the queswhether life is worth living, ailly as it always has been, is more than ever silly now. The trouble is that sans have never carried New York; the death is too inevitable, and that life is too short. The moving panorama and the drama and the comedy of society are so full of fascination for every actor and observer, so quick and various in their shiftings, that the period allotted for even the longest human existence runs out with such rapidity

> This is the Golden Age of the world We are separated from all past eras by a degree of material progress and intellectual emansipation and enlightenment never before attained. The distinction between the nine teenth century and the eighteenth even is more complete and radical than the difference between great historical epochs of the past distinguished from each other by intervals of many centuries.

that it sooms brief

JOHN ERICESON, for instance during the span of his single life, included altogether within the present century, took a hand in bringing about material and social changes more revolutionary than those which occurred in all the time from the period of CHARLE-MAGNE to the day of his own birth, if not from the epoch of the CESARS themselves. He saw the whole development of the application of steam and the results of the stimulus it gave to production and to the migratory tendencies of mankind. For the first time in history the various races of men were brought together. During the same short period the discovery of the uses of electricity made them immediately acquainted with each other's doings and needs, and enabled them to converse, no matter how wide their geographical separation.

These achievements alone, with their multitudinous consequences, have totally differentiated this century from all the past. They have changed the whole face of human society, and influenced profoundly the thought of the period, which of itself is distinguished essentially from the intellectual views and conceptions of the previous time. Science and scientific theories have been builded anew, and religious opinions have undergone a transformation more complete and extensive than any which occurred during a thousand years before this century. The changes wrought by the Reformation were superficial as compared with those now taking place.

The movement is progressive. The scene constantly changes, and the infinite variety of action keeps the mind of the observer constantly on the alert. Improvements, inven tions, and discoveries succeed each other in rapid succession, enabling him to see more fully and widely the human drama, and the better to enjoy its performance. Every part of the world is open to him or contributes to his stock of pleasure and information. Every climate furnishes its fruits for his sustenance and his luxury. poor as he may be. The cost of seeing it al and enjoying it all was never before so little Never before could money buy so much, and the opportunities to obtain money are better and more numerous than ever before. A year is worth more than ten years of the old time for the acquirement of knowledge and experience, so much greater are our facilities and so much more rapid the movement

Therefore, instead of killing themselves, wise and same men are living in the hope that we are approaching the chief of all discoveries, the discovery of the means of prolonging life, so that it shall last for one hundred years at least for those who do not abuse it, with faculties preserved and usefulness and pleasurable existence possible. Age brings so many compensations that it ought not to have the time for their enjoyment abbrevi-

ated more than nature absolutely commands Young Boxes therefore made a terrible mistake in killing himself at 28, if he had in him any of the stuff fit for endurance. He might have lived through a large part of the one hundred years within which he was so sure the social changes he wanted will ocour. He was only a peddler; but very many men in New York have passed through the social change from peddling to affluence in one-half, and even one-quarter of the period The fight for social progress may be bitter, but it must be made by each individual, and not by society as an organisation.

Not a Completely American American

The Hon. THEODORS ROOSEVELT talked about "Un-American Americans" before the Nineteenth Century Club on Thursday night, and he talked vigorously and emphatically, as is his habit. He contumeliously assailed Mr. WARD MCALLISTER'S Spartar band, the much-enduring Four Hundred. denounced Americans who prefer living abroad to living in their own country, and extolled genuine Americanism in native and foreign-born citizens. Mr. ROOSEVELT WAS perhaps a little unjust to the Four Hundred and it is possible for even expatriated Americans to love their country; but his remarks, as a whole, were sound and sensible. So many young men who have been exposed to the same educational and social atmosphere as Mr. Roosevery breathed in his late teens and his early twenties have fallen into the detestable habit of appearing to be ashamed of their country, that his defence of Americanism, and his freedom from the pessimism which settles like an intellectual and moral maiaria upon so many college-bred youths, are refreshing. There is in him little of Mugwump priggishness and contempt of the people. He is as hearty and healthy a blade as any of the cowpunchers among whom he has lived in the West; and still he is not yet wholly American.

On Friday night Mr. ROOSEVELT delivered at Cambridge, Mass., substantially the same address that he gave before the Nineteenth Century Club. At the close of his Cambridge anecch a reporter of the Boston Advertiser interviewed him. Mr. ROSSEVELT declared

sion had only strengthened his convictions that the complete extension of the reform must come through every branch of the public service. It should be made to pervade every ramification of the service, no matter how small, and the spoils system extirpated from the smallest twig to the finest rootlet. The reform should be so complete that the change of party in a national Administration should not carry out of or into office a single subordinate official."

In this belief in the creation of a class of life officeholders Mr. ROOSEVELT is an un-American American. He holds with the Chinese and not the Americans, and not the Stars and Stripes but the Dragon Flag waves over his Commissionership.

A Hoosler Ode.

A TYRTEUS has appeared among the Hoosiers to cheer and inspirit the sagging hearts of the Republicans with his flery lays. Since the morning of Nov. 5, Ligz HALFORD's whistle has sunk into a tremulous minor sad as the lament of a locked out cat, and there has been nobody to fill the chambers of BENJAMIN HARRISON'S soul with strains that breathe of hope and victory and bracing-up. Last week, however, the singer and the song arrived.

The song called "An Ode to the Republican Party" is printed in a distressingly fragmentary and incomplete fashion by our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Journal which says that the author is " a gentleman of whom it is enough to know that he is a minister of the Gospel, and animated by a spirit of earnestness and truth. That he is also filled with patriotic principles of a high order the verses themselves give ample evidence." They do, and it pains us to see a journal of which the lodious Halford was once the managing editor, so false in its duty to the Republicans of Indiana and to Republican psalmody as not to publish the earnest odist's patriotic ode in full, not a single line erased, not a single stanza cut. The ode is written to the air, "America," and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith must look to his laurels. Here are the first two stanzas:

My party, 'tie of thee I have loved from infancy, Of thee I sing. Composed of men of pride. And who have always tried To advance the Nation's stride. Let freedom ring.

"My grand old party, thee, From weakness always free.
Thy name I love.
I love thy tariff bills. That cure all free trade ills And swell the Nation's tills

We would suggest, merely for metrical reasons, the substitution of "I've" for "I have" in the second line of the first stanza. Observe the sensational, interruptive, and ejaculatory effect of "Let freedom ring." How eleverly the odist has borrowed and made it his own by employing it in a new sense. What shall freedom ring? 'Twere to consider too curiously to consider so, but obviously the chestnut bell. "I love thy tariff bills" shows that the odist is for HARRISON and McKINLEY in 1892. The last two lines will commend themselves to the Indianapolis Browning classes. What is meant by swelling the Nation's tills like that above? It is mighty fine, whatever it means, and shows that the odist, in spite of his direct appeal to the emotions, will not cheapen himself by persistent intelligibility. In regard to the moral characteristics disclosed by the ode, we cannot do better than quote the Journal:

"Here is no Nugwumplem, no weakening of party loyalty because an election went wrong; no playing into Democratic bands by echoing denunciations the McKINLEY bill. On the contrary, the verses breathe that serene spirit of confidence in the party, its men and measures that, extending to the multitude, has so often led the Republicans to victory, and aided by so spiring words like these quoted, will lead them there again. Stanzas following further celebrate Reunblican achievements and piously invoke divine aid

And give us all Thy might." The final verse is a triumphant outburst of faith and patriotism, and in addition to being an artistic climax partakes strongly of the nature of prophecy. The rov-

arend author sings: "'My party came to stay; Let come whatever may, We intend to be In ninety-two on top, Without a single flop; And we ne'er intend to stop Short of victory."

The final stanza is, as PRIAM said of heaven-born HELEN, Sparta's Queen, a corker. Substitute "We mean to be" for "We intend to be," "We never mean to stop" for "And we ne'er intend to stop," and "Till victory" for "Short of victory," and you have a chrysolite of a stanza. With what arch grace the Hoosier Muse speaks the language of the day: "On top without a single flop." What an inspiring although a difficult motto for BENJAMIN HARRISON ! Can he live up to the sublime prophecy of the Hoosier Laureste?

Senator STEWART's manly speech against the Force bill is the bravest utterance of the session. States with ten or twenty or a hun-Ared times Nevada's population have thus far failed to produce another such Republican

If the newcomers who are flocking to this ort would turn southward when they get here, it would not take long for the Southern States to obtain the half million sturdy immigrants who have been called for by the Immigration Convention just held in North Carolina The Convention, however, raised an obstacle in the way of a southward rush of all the forigners who are to be seen at the Barge Office. According to a resolution that was adopted. only such immigrants as may be in a proper moral and physical condition are desired. We fear that there are some immigrants who would be unwilling to submit to the critical examination required by this resolution; and, in fact, such an examination would be rather trying for a good many people who are not of foreign birth. Still, it might be possible, for all we know, to find at the Barge Office, in the course of a couple of years, half a million immigrants who are morally and physically ound, and prepared to take advantage of the opportunities that await them in the Southern states. The attractions held out to them by the Immigration Convention are certainly very great and well worth thinking of.

At the Convention of the State Grange of the State of Maine on Thursday last, Past Master Bonts. Chairman of the Committee on the Good of the Order, made an address in which he urged the Grangers to "study all the great questions of political economy." was excellent advice, and we trust that it will be taken by the Grangers, who ought to begin the study during the winter season, while they can find some time for it. It will enlarge their knowledge, promote the growth of their reasoning faculties, and aid them in forming a sound judgment upon several important questions, if it be properly pursued. In order o carry on the study advantageously, however, it is necessary that before beginning it the Grangers should acquire some understanding of the processes of logic. For be-ginners in this fundamental branch of learning, there is a notable book entitled "Or-ganon." or "Logio." which was written by ABISTOTLE the Stagirite who was a pupil PLATO and the teacher of ALEXANDER of Macedon. This book, which was written many ages ago, is yet regarded as valuable by House by a vote of 135 to 114, a margin of interviewed him. Mr. Rosskyzzt declared logicians. Even students who have mastered eals 21 in a Congress controlled by the Re- that "his labors on the Civil Service Commis- it, however, cannot be said to be thoroughly

versed in logic, which is the art of reasoning or ratiocination. There are modern books on the subject that require attention, if the Grangers of Maine would compass the whole

field of pure thinking.

We repeat that, as a study preliminary to the "study of all the great questions of political economy" which Past Master Robin, Chairman of the Committee on the Good of the Order of the Grange in the State of Maine, has urged the Grangers to undertake, that of formal logic, ratiocinative and inductive, is indispensable. And we are sure that this view of things will receive the approval of Past Master Robin and other knowing Grangers.

The only good we can see to come out of the census matter is that of simplifying the method of taking the method of taking the sum in the father. The law of take was a law of purely Demogratio paternity—ferled by a Demogratic ongress and signed by a Demogratic Freadent—Kansus etty Journal.

This is a half truth. The Democrats of the last Congress sinned in following Republican precedents in the way of paternalism and unconstitutional inquisition. But they are not responsible for PORTER or for the outrageous wrong done to New York and to the whole country by the atrocious miscount.

We give elsewhere a trotting list prepared for whomsoever is interested in the question of the time standard by which horses shall be officially recognized as trotters eligible for the stud book. The year 1890 saw nearly a thou-sand recruits to the 2:30 list, the existing standard making it, all told count between 5,000 and 6,000. It has become undesirably ponderous. With the expansion of breeding the additions to it might before long reach 5.000 annually, instead of 1.000; and, if there is to be any standard at all more exacting than the good ordinary road gait, there can be little argument for keeping it at a mark within the reach of so immature an animal as a yearling colt, a mile under 2:30 having been done by Freedom, a yearling, this year.

There have been frequent suggestions that the 2:30 mark should be dropped to 2:25. But the facts that the 2:20 list has already nearly 400 members, and that nearly 100 joined it this year, point rather more forcibly to the adoption of 2:20 than to 2:25.

The first 2:20 borse appeared just thirty-one years ago in Flora Temple. It adds considerable confusion to the breeding problem to think that so shrewd a man as DAN MACE once said to a small group of horsemen, so late as Rarus's day, that, if he had his pick of the long list of fivers, with the modern learning about boots and toe weights, he would be as ready to splice his luck with Flora Temple as with any of them, a mare of great speed, and whose flightiness came more from the lack of boot protection and the steadying influence of weights than from any other cause. While the improvement in speed has been comparatively small, its spread has been enormous. The present 2:20 class offers ample foundation for a reconstruction of the standard of speed. At the rate the 2:30 list is growing, it might before ong embrace the majority of horseflesh in this

The wisdom of asking for what you want has recently received the formal and approving sanction of one of the municipal departments. that presided over by the Dock Commis-sioners. They addressed to Mayor Grant the following definite, business-like, and explicit communication:

"CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF DOCER, PIER' A. NORTH RIVER, HATTEN PLACE, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1884, Hom. Hogs J. Grant, Mayor and Chairman of the

"Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
"Siz: In June, 1880, all the Commissioners of this department made application to your honorable Board to have their salaries raised, in accordance with the authority vested in you under chapter 505 of the Laws of 1887. Understanding that the original application has been misiald or lost, we hereby renew our application. Very respectfully, "J. BERGRANT CRAM,

"Commissioners." Commissioner Matthews, whose tenure is the first to expire, did not sign, but his name was appended, it seems, to the communication

more pay, or private individuals having claims of whatever sort against the Government, employ devious methods to secure what they seek But the Dock Commissioners, with refreshing candor and frankness, pursued no underhand course. They wrote that they wanted more pay: and as no one disputed their claim, noth ing seems to have remained for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment but to grant it. This was done to take effect on January 1.

No reference appears in the minutes of the Board concerning the original communication signed by all three Dock Commissioners. What became of it? Important papers are not usually mislaid by the Board of Apportionment or any of its members. If mislaid, such a paper would undoubtedly be sought for, and the matter investigated. That this matter was not investigated is due possibly to the fact that the original application is retained as a curiosity.

Since the creation of his great poem or his own dulness, the editor of the Albany Argus has written nothing of much importance or interest. Now young Mr. Manning turns up with an editorial paragraph of humorous intention:

"Mr. PARRELL to going it blind since lime became factor in the situation." In any other newspaper than the Alban Argus this would be brutality. In the Argus it is simply dulness.

The census of the families of the Chevenn scouts at Fort Supply includes Mrs. SHORT Nose, formerly Miss Piping Woman; Mrs. Big HEAD, formerly Miss SHORT FACE: Mrs. NIBBS. formerly Miss Young BEAR; Mrs. WHITE CROW. formerly Miss Chook Pipe: Mrs. Howeling Water, formerly Miss Crow Woman; also Mrs. WRITE SRUNK. Mrs. SWEET WATER. Miss WALE HIGH, daughter of Mr. WHITE CALF, and Miss Osage, daughter-in-law of Mr. Hand CASE. The scouts at Fort Supply are proud of their uniforms and their military work. The women are proud of their husbands and fathers who are thus employed, and no doubt also o the names they bear.

At the present time nearly all the Governments of Europe are interested in Africa. In Saturday's SUE, for example, we had despatches relating to African affairs from Paris. London, Berlin, and Lisbon. The Paris de spatch told of the recall of EMIN Pasha from the interior of Africa. The Lisbon despatch gave news that the British Government had placated Portugal by issuing orders for the evacuation of the Massikesse district in South Africa. The Paris despatch brought the infor-mation that the French Niger Commercial Mission had departed for Lake Tchad, in Contral Africa. The London despatch told of the glowing prospects of success for the miners in the gold fields of Mashonaland. In addition to these despatches we have within a short time had others from the African possessions of Italy and Holland, as well as from several im-

portant independent powers.

Burely there can be no doubt of the civilisation of Africa and all its races when we con sider how deep is the interest now taken in it by the Governments of the civilized countries

of Europe. The two most populous nations of Christendom. Russia and the United States, do not hold dominion over any part of the African continent. We might once have obtained possession of Liberia, but, on the whole, it is well that we did not take it.

MORR SHIPS FOR OUR NAVE. The Ram and the New Torpede Boat-The

Duplicate of Crutser No. 18, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It is fortunate for the navy and for the country that the Fifty-first Congress provided at its first session for half a dozen additional vessels, of which four were large and costly. Had this work been postconed to the present winter, it might have had but a meagre chance of success. Each session in recent years has indeed seen some provision for additional vessels; but this time, in spite of the urgent appeal of Secretary Tracy and his impressive picture of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City under bombardment, even the House Naval Committee only asks for one new ship. The extravagance of the last session. crowned by the Pension Disability act. has presumably caused the present slackening in the work of naval defence. Certainly the reason is not to be found in any delay of the Navy Department, which long ago cleared up its work of designing for vessels already authorzed, and is awaiting authority from Congress

to plan and construct new vessels.

But at least the single new vessel which the House Naval Committee calls for is a fine one. It is a triple-screw protected cruiser of about 7,350 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$2,750,000. A sim-ilar vessel, known as Cruiser No. 12, is now under construction by the Cramps, for \$2,725 .-000, under a contract signed about a month 000, under a contract signed about a month ago. This vessel was described by Secretary Tracy as "absolutely without parallel among the war ships of the world," since she is to have "a see speed and a coal endurance hitherto unknown in ships of war. She will be a match for the most swift transatiantic liner affoatto-day, carrying any armament of which such a vessel is capable. No merchant vessel that she meets, armed or unarmed, can escapoirom her." The Secretary adds that "six such ships would exterminate the commerce of any country, under the present conditions of commerce protection, and would thus, under these conditions, absolutely preclude an attack from a commercial State, however threatening in its demands, powerful in its armored fiest, or aggressive in its foreign policy." It is not surprising, therefore, that the House committee, although hesitating over future additional expenditures, has provided for one more vessel of this type.

intising, therefore, that the House committee, although hesitating over future additional expenditures, has provided for one more vessel of this type.

The proposed cruiser, with her more than 20,000 horse power, can go, at a maximum, twenty-two knots an hour, with a sustained average of twenty-one. Going at ten knots she can keep the seas without recoaling for 103 days, which would give her an endurance of 25,520 knots, or a voyage completely around the globe. A protective deck of four inches of steel at the maximum, and a coffer dam five feet thick filled partly with patent fuel and partly with water-excluding material, will help to recours her arainst light guns, while her main battery of a long 8-inch and a long 6-inch rifle, and eight 5-inch rapid-fire guns will give her armament enough for her purpose.

But while the good points of this cruiser may be conceded. Congress ought to consider whether it should ston there in its provision for the navy. A clear need of the hour is that of harbor defenders, of the enlarged Puritan type, as recommended by Secretary Tracy. Such vessels would have not more than 16 feet draught, and only meillum speed, but would have 20 inches of armor and four or eight 13-inch guns. They would be oractically floating steel forts, carable of steaming fast enough to prevent an antagonist from gettling out of range of their big guns, yet not overloaded with machinery such as high speed would demand. With smooth-water cruising alone in view, only a moderate amount of engine power demanded, and no provision necessary for carrying large supplies of coal and food, the coat of such vessels would not be great, and accordingly it is worth while for Congress to reflect whether it ought not to authorize at least a ploneer of this cleas. Such aship would be the nucleus of the permanent floating defences of all sorts connected with a harbor, and would give a sense of protection now lacking.

Meanwhile the bidding for a harbor defence vessel of another type, the Ammen 2,050-ton ram, has not result was appended, it seems, to the communication which was lost. The Commissioners who did sign evidently acted upon the theory that if they did not ask for an increase of salary, no one would ask for it on their account; and accordingly they made a virtue of necessity, and requested \$2,000 a year additional each, and, what is more, they got it.

The members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by a unanimous vote allowed the increase, and hereafter a New York Dock Commissioner will get as much as a Congressman, and more than the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, the United States Minister to Liberia, the Director of Seeds in the Department of Agriculture, or an Indian Inspector on furiough or in active service.

Ordinarily public functionaries seeking more pay, or private individuals having claims more such craft at this session.

more such craft at this session.

The Height, Weight, and Age of the United States Boldler. orox, Dec. 21.-The inspection of the garrisoned posts by Gen. Brecktpridge's subordinates ha resulted in the collection of some interesting statistic vary from a minimum of 4 feet 9 inches to a maximum of 6 feet 4½ inches, the soldier of this latter stature, for whom old King Frederic would have given a bonus, ser ing in the Department of Arizona. In weight there is a range from the minimum of \$7 pounds to the maximum of 280, with an average through the army of 193% and the fair average height of 5 feet 7 inches. The youngest soldier enlisted is 16 years of age, and the oldest 66, while the average is about 30 years. There are some interesting figures too, about the horses. Those of the cavalry average about 10% years stand 15% hands high, with a girth of feet, and weigh about 1,010 pounds. The artillery horses average about half a year older and 150 pounds. beavier, with corresponding increases in height and

A Chicago Symphony In Bluck, Brown, and Blackbirds.

From the Chicago Herald. One of the prettiest suits seen on the street this season is a combination of brown and black. That sounds plain and sold, and not at all as if two colors could be transformed into a creation that would attract more atention than anything else on the street. 't was diffi cuit to decide whether it was the beautiful wemen the completed the beauty of the suit or the that enhanced the beauty of the wearer, was a derkeyed blonds. Her halr was color that is the sure test of nature's dye-a dark yellow. The dress was brown that lights up with a yellow cast, the color broken by a large plaid of black. The skirt was made plain and tight out on the bias, and drawn back into a four plait in the back. She were a waiking jacket of seal skin made close fitting with high collar. On her head was a small toque of brown velvet, triumed with blackbirds with their heads neetling down in the tolds of the velvet and their talls pointing heavenward in the most indepe dent manner, as if they were willing to have been killed to live forever on such a beautiful head. Around the edge of the hat was a puff of black velvet caught down by handsome jet ornaments. She wore arown

A Greater New York, a Greater Republic, From the Troy Press.

A greater New York would impart added greatness to se nation. It would belittle England to divide Lendon

A Possible Compremise. From the Washington Star.

If Jerry Simpson of Kansas should happen to be od Senator, it must be insisted upon that he wear

nto a half dozen independent municipalities with as

Profiable Bending. From the Hebrew World.

It is an education to read the editorial page of Tun Indian News from Down East.

From the Martha's Vineyard Herald. Mashpee Indians don't take to the new Messiah. Couldn't Stand It. "How was that football player so badly injured ?" "He went Christmas shopping with his sister."

Nearing the Top. "Is she a great actress !"
"Great! Well, I guess. Why, that woman can afford

Only Fair. The contribution box was passed around.
The actor on the side aids shock his head:
"The parson is an old friend. I have found,
And I should be on his free list," he said.

SITTING BULL'S NIECE INDIGNANT. She Says Her People have been Robbe

and Her Uncle Killed in Cold Blood. WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20.—There are living in this city two nieces of Sitting Bull, the late Stoux chief. One of the women has lived here for eight years and is the wife of a mulatto barber, George Leonard. She has all the characteristics of an Indian-high cheek bones, coarse bair, narrow forehead, and the usual complexion. In telling about herself

this morning she said to a reporter:
"I lived in the Sioux territory during the wars in which my uncle, Sitting Bull, who was my father's younger brother, took part. I left my father's younger brother, took part. Helt the territory soon after my uncle's return from Canada, where he went after the Custer fight. I went to New York city and thence came here and was married live years ago. My uncle's death has made me very nervous. I understand that my uncle's body will be taken to Washington and I have written to the Secretary of the Inverior to see it. My father's name was Canmock Buil. We can prove our identity by papers which we have in our possession. My uncle I think was about 63 years of age."

At this point she became very much agitated, and said through her tears:

"Our propile have been robbed, ruined, and persecuted by the white people, who have driven us from the lands which were formarly ours, and not content with this robbery they have now killed my uncle in cold blood. This country was owned by our people isfore any white men came. Now they have killed the chief, and white men now come to his family to look into his history. You shell hear nothing, His history will be published, and then the world will get it.

"You can understand how we feel about this matter. He was killed, you see, without cause or provocation, and it is natural that we should feel strongly. I have two brothers, its my-sil, left the territory, and are now scattered over the country. It is against the traditions of our race to permit white men to examine our records or pry into any of our secrets." the territory soon after my uncle's return

Success Rowards a Brave Otri Student. From the Lewiston Journal.

Premise Levision Journal.

Apropos of brave and successful student girls, an Auburn lady justly tranks ber classimate at Wellesley takes the lead.

Left to her own resources at the carly age of 12 years, she refused to cut the breal of dependence offered by friends, and determined not only to support but to educate herself. After saving all she could from her earnings at housework, she went to a nice but inexpensive school for girls in Maryland and was fitted for Wellesley there. At Wellesley she had a scholarship given her and took a special course of two years. While there she earned what money she needed by doing anything, from sweeping the girls rooms to traching. In the excation she helped clean house.

Next she entered floston University to study medicine, paying her expenses there by teaching in the evening schools of Boston, by doing microscopic work, &c. Her next more was a Luropean trip, with a view to study in Paris and Vienna. To defray this expense she hired money. On her return, she had the country before her and chose to locate in Los Angeles. Since then she has paid off all debts and is now receiving a large income from her practice in that city of invalids.

Poreign Notes of Real Interest. China now only supplies 35 per cent of the tea drunk

in England Alexander III. is one of the greatest old book collectors in Europe.

A son of Joachim, the vicinist, formerly a soldier, has left the army to be an actor.

A manufacturers' federation of boot and shoemakers in England is all but established.

Germany is building eleven batt'e ships, with an aggregate displacement of 70,000 tons.

Dom Pedro has nearly completed his Portuguese translation of the "Arabian Nighta." Galvanized from horse collars are still proving satis-

factory in their trials for London draught horses The man who kept Hamilton Look in the Thames for

twenty two years was lately found floating in it, drowned.

The oldest soldier in Europe Victor Zambelli, died in Venice after eighty-two years of service. He began is

has compiled and will comply with the judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Assessors." Emanuel Muzio, known in this country, as in Europa, as a distinguished conductor and at one time master of Clara Louise Kelloyg, died in Paris two weeks ago. A stamp dealer named Palmer, in the Strand, advertises "the only used specimen in existence of the American stamp—Brattleboro, 1:44," and he wants £250 for it.

Ireland has been shot at Muckross near Killarney. It from entering the principality of Monaco on account of the large number of wealthy Russians who have been

Probably the heaviest stag ever killed in Scotland or

s. computed at \$200,000,000. Ten years ago it was \$150,000,000, and at the close of Louis Phil it was \$15,000,000. The French Chamber has decided to

tax them more heavily.

The Chinese have progressed. This proclamation was recently circu ated in Tientsin: "Chinamen, rise and stay the Emperor, who neither gives you bread nor af-fords you protection from foreign aggression, Siay, also, the foreigners among you."

citizens whose annual incomes range from \$900,000 to \$550,000; one with \$225,000; four of \$200,000; and four of \$165,000. There are 200 residents each with au income of about 280,000 a year, and 1,078 who have about \$12,500 a year each.

A youth of nineteen named Debilly, has made his

Wout in the Theatre Français in L'Ecole des Français For the first time the lover in that piece was p ayed ! a really young man. He took the first prize at the la examination of the Conservatoire, and is an unmistake able pupil of Delaunay.

The English dinner hour has been getting later during

the whole of the present century. When the Queen married it was seven o'clock. She now dines at nine. The Prince of Wales's effort to turning it back to half past seven is supplemented by an appeal for dancing to begin at nine, to be finished at one. The Hungarian nobies are still so offended by the Prince of Wales's attempt to Introduce Baron Illirach

among them that a committee of the Nobies' Cinb a Suda-Pesth have received a very heavily signed peti-tion begging them to remove the Prince's portrait which now hangs in the club's dining room. Lest February the London Standard reflected sert ously upon Lord Hindlip, Chairman of the Allsop Brew-ing Company, for issuing a prospectus which he knew to be misleading. Lord Hindlip demanded a retraction and, being refused, sued for £20,000 damages. The case

began, but Lord Bindilp gave it up has week.

Baron Hirsch is the greatest philanthropist in Europe.
He has established a special office with a corps of cierks for the management of his plans. He has given \$2.000 000 for instruction, in Galicia. He has offered \$10,000,no distinction shall be made in the application of the fund as to race or religion. The offer was declined He new proposes to transport to the River Plate half a million of Russian Jewa An English lady who has written to the papers con-

cerning rade manners in railway carriages brought on

considerable discussion, in which this communication

securred: "A stranger entered our compartment and, to our comfort and astonishment, closed the door after him. My friend reached over to him an i said, 'Your hand, sir: you're the first Englishman I have yet met with sufficient common politeness about him to close a door.' Thanks for the comp'iment,' said the stranger, 'but I'm not Engite's; I am an American ' A pearant physician named Rieger of Giogau, in File-sia announces a cure for diphtheria which an agent of the Emperor has examined and reported very favorably upon It is thought to be a mixture of extracts from two or three common weeds and an oil. The saive resulting from the mixture is liquoded, and applied with a brush to the interior of the throat. The remedy was discovered by Rieger's father, a shepherd. It was applied by him only to external wounds. Once, when ung Hieger's whole herd was dying of diphtheria. in despair of all other means brigan treating their throats with the salve. The favorable effect was apparent almost immediately, and in a few days every head of cattle was well again. Shortly afterward diphtheria became epidemio in the village. Rieger was invariably called to give his remedy in the most severe cases, and almost without exception it was followed by recovery. Gradually its fame apread, sill to-day he is

receiving calls to cure persons of diphtheria all y. The cures that have contributed most to his ion were effected a few works ago in the family of the Freiherr von Falkenhausen, in Biclau. Bensitive Boston. I thought you were a high protectionist, Waldo !"

Then why do you oppose McKinley !"
The punctuation of his bill is atrocious." Mather Strange.

"That's a handsome mantel. What is that reutiment " Eat Drink, and Be Merry." "Ah! curious combination

"Oak mantal; chestnut sentiment." Doing It Wall.

their Christmas tree."

"The Squandertons introduced a great novelty at

WHAT WE ARR ALL TALKING ABOUT

"We are becoming a nation of orators," ascording to Orator Puff, who says: "We have the members of both Houses of Congress, and all the State Legislatures and City Councils. who are never tired of speech making. We have a host of clergymen always delivering sermons; we have tens of thousands of lawyers constantly addressing courts and juries; we have hundreds of lecturers who can draw an have hundreds of lecturers who can draw an audience any time; we have political stump speakers of all kinds who are shouting at every election, and often between campaigns. Then we have after-dinner speakers and club speakers by the thousand, and also the speaking professors in colleges, besides the members of debating societies and trade unions, and other things. I believe we have at least 2,000,000 orators in this republic, or far more than evuel be found in any other country of the world. There never was snything like it in all past time. Then I had forgotten to speak acousteminine orators, of whom there is a swarm. The native or naturalized American citizen who can't make a speech at any time or on any subsect, ought to find out how to do so at one, and then retrain from speechiiying the rest of his life."

The "Man with a grievance" is now interlated on account of his exclusion from certain social circles in this city. "Why." he ex-claimed, "there is not a man of genius in the world's history who would be a welcome guest in the Iashionable sets of New York. They in the Inshionable sets of New York. They wouldn't telerate a playwriter like Shakespears if he were living now; they would despise a printer like lien Franklin; the great laveaters were common follows whose presence they wouldn't endure; do you suppose that poor John Milton could have got into their society? The great composers and artists would never have toen invited to their parties; they would not have spokes to such a person as the mountainen, leder they would not have spokes to such a person as the mountainen, leder they have the input of their parties; they would not have spokes to such a person as the prious man, leder they have the inputs of the have tolerated the lymph-inventor for a half hour, he must be they have the inputs or suffer from the busiling. There is no science of poerry or poseucy or genius in our fashionable, trainless society, and there is not a star of intellect who could only its ranks or say there. It is not high-toned, if the word tone has any meaning. At this point the man with a grisvan or began to read some passages from his latest distribe against the ways of the world.

"The voice of a public speaker," said the professor of elecution. "should be in tone and keeping with his theme. The lecturer on ordikeeping with his theme. The lecturer on ordi-nary subjects should have a well-modulated voice, which must never go beyond a narrow range. The after-dinner speaker has a larger score, and may change from one key to an-other. The impassioned orator may thunder like Demesthenes, who 'fullmined over Greece and shook the arsonal.' No strict rule for the regulation of the voice can be laid down for all men or for all occasions or subjects." The professor of elecution himself has his vocal chords finely trained.

Here is a true tale of business life in New York. Once upon a time a young man got employment as a clerk in the establishment of a prosperous merchant, who paid hint fairly for prosperous merchant, who paid him fairly for faithful services and treated him well according to his worth, so that his mind was contented as time sped along. In the course of years, and in the vicissitudes of fortune, the merchant failed, went out of business, and fell into poverty. In the mean while the circle, who was of a frugal turn of mind, had saved enough of his income to begin hustness. or a fright turn of mind, had saved enough of his income to begin bushless, whereupen he set up his establishment, took as a clerk the man who had once been us employer hald him fairly for faithful solvice, and treated him well, so that both are now contented as time speeds along.

There used to be a piece of advice given by old-time lecturers on health that in cold weather, and especially in a dusty atmosphere. weather, and especially in a dusty atmosphere, neople should keep their mouths shut when out of doors, and breathe through the nos. The air is better warmed in its passage to the lungs it taken thus than if taken otherwise. The particles of dust, also, are less likely to get into the lower air passages by way of the nose than by way of the mouth. There was good sense in the advice of the old-time lecturers on this subject.

The cause which has led to the abandonment of Delmonico's in the dry goods district is found in the entire change which has come over the habits of down-town men during the past five years. The tendency to shorten busicess hours and compress the day's work into as shorts time as possible has resulted in a general increase of haste down town. Very few business men are to be found in their offices below Canal street after 4:30, and in order to get through early the majority of them have their luncheons brought into their offices. In the big companies the members of the firm and one or two of the more important derks have a mess after the military fashion at 12:30, and in nearly all of the big office buildings the janitors turnish light luncheons to the tenants. The old-time broker or merchant who always spent an hour and a half over his luncheon and frequently included a bottle of champagne in the order has been pushed to the wall by the more active and self-denying men who only stop long enough to munch a sandwich and then get back at once into the thick of affairs. Nearly all the more pretentious downtown restaurants have been driven out of business by this change in the habits of New York business men. over the habits of down-town men during the ork business men.

George Kennan, the Siberian traveller, leetured over 200 times last season, and is proud of the fact that he never missed a train or failed to present himself to his audience at the advertised time. It is dollars to mills, however, that Mr. Kennan longs for the comparative rest of Siberian travel. "Hoofing it," as Mark Twein calls locturing, has its rewards, but its purishments are nost severe. It is the most uncomfortable profession yet invented.

"Why do you live in the country, anyhow?" asked a New Yorker of a suburban friend. "To save money."

"To save money."

"Is the cost of living less?"

"No. Slightly higher."

"Then how do you save?"

"No overa. \$50 a senson. No concerts. \$25 a senson. No theatres. \$50 a senson. No big dinvers to friends. \$100 a year. No fun of any kind. \$500 a year."

"Bay!" said the city man, seized with an inspiration, "wouldn't you save money if you died."

"Have your boas call on Mr. -Fifth avenue before 9 o'clock to-morrow morning." said a prosperous-looking citizen to the clerk in an up-town plumber's store the other evening. "His furnace is out of order; he thinks it's the coal." "The coal's all right. Tell the boss not to find fault with the coal. I sold

It takes a business man to describe a costume to his wife. A busy son of commerce, after a eing a very taking dress on a very taking shopper recently, informed the partner of his heys that 'it was fine. The dress was made of some kind of cloth, with some sort of trimming. It was sorter like or shrimp pink in color, and had or a waist some kind of a basque that was indescrivable. She wore one of those hats you sometimes see on women, and altogether gave an effect that I wish you could have seen."

There is no myth about the hard training which New Yorkers undergo in the early morning up in the vicinity of Central Park. Any body who cares to take an early walk can have amele evidence that many rich men's sona athletes, pugilists, dystoptics, fat men, and cranks utilize the early mornings after the fashen which is so often recommended by pr. fessors of physical culture. But the show of all shows is of the feminine order. Anything more intensely coincial than the spectacle of fat and conderous ladies ploughing along the atreets and through the secluded paths of the Park at 70 clock in the morning it is hard to fimacine. Their faces indicate that they hope to keep down the rising tide of ridicule by an expression of austerity and ley reserve, but the throes and paintation of overtaxed nature are too much for the most exclusive of woman. A stont woman rashing sions with beads of perspiration dropping from her chin may imagine that she looks dignified and haughty when she draws down the corners of her mouth and imparts a droop to her eye but it is really a bilter and offing failure. Not infrequently as ambling along good naturedly near the sees ambling along good naturedly near the sees clains women. As a rule they make the "trainer" walk twenty or thirty paces sheet. body who cares to take an early walk can have